TAZEWELL TELEGRAPH.

VOLUME I. PEKIN, ILLINOIS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1836. NUMBER 25.

PROSPECTUS

For publishing a monthly periodical, to be entitled the

COMMON SCHOOL ADVOCATE

AND JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

To be edited by an association of gentlemen.

The leading object of our proposed publication will be the promotion of COMMON SCHOOLS. By this however, we would not be understood as *undervaluing* the higher grades of education. The Common School, the Academy, and the College are but so many links in the same great chain of Education, each of which is necessary to its completeness and strength. It may even be asserted, without fear of contradiction, that neither can be permanently prosperous without the other. So far as it may be in our power, therefore, we expect to extend the helping hand to all.

But our chief attention will be devoted to Common Schools. And the design of the Advocate will be to move the public mind and make an effort in this all important cause by the presentation of facts—examination of text books—methods of teaching—existing systems of education in our own country and the world, and by discussions of the subject of Education generally. Special attention will be directed to Illinois—to the present condition of our population as it respects schools—to the means of education which we have now at command or in prospect, and to the system best adapted to our peculiar circumstances.—In short any thing that will tend to enlighten and cheer the teacher—aid the statesman—kindle the zeal of parents—or rouse the friends of Education, will find a welcome in the columns of the Advocate.

Our proposed undertaking, we commend with confidence to our fellow citizens. We bring before them for their patronage a cause in which we all have a common interest. It belongs to no party in politics or rank in society—or sect in religion. It presents one broad platform upon which we can *all* meet and join our hearts and hands. We wish it to be distinctly understood, however, that in the prosecution of our work, we shall consider the *great principles of the Bible* as the only basis of all valuable Education.

The Editorial Department will be conducted by a few Literary Gentlemen, who from their deep interest in this subject, have generously volunteered their services, without remuneration, for one year. And we now call upon our fellow citizens, generally, to aid us by giving their names as subscribers. Looking at the gigantic youth of Illinois, and its prospective greatness, and considering the vital and overwhelming importance of Education to its highest interests—is it too much to expect that one small monthly sheet devoted to such a cause will receive ample patronage?

A w[illegible] monthly paper are sent to all the schools in Prussia and France, at the public expense.

E. T. & C. GOUDY,
Publishers.

TERMS.

The "*Common School Advocate* and Journal of Education," will be published monthly on a small Medium sheet, each number containing eight quarto pages at

One Dollar for single copy.
Five Dollars for six copies.
Fifteen Dollars for 20 copies, (to one direction.)

Subscriptions will be considered in advance, if paid on the reception of the sixth number, otherwise One Dollar and Twenty-five cents will be required.

Subscriptions and letters to be directed to the publishers, (post paid.)

The first number, (as a specimen of the work,) will appear in the month of November. The second, if sufficient encouragement be given, will appear the first of February next, and be regularly published thereafter.

It is intended to reduce the terms of the paper so soon as sufficient aid is obtained to warrant it.

E. T. & C. G.

Jacksonville, Illinois, Oct. 18, 1836.

CORN, WHEAT AND BARLEY.

THE subscribers wish to purchase
10,000 bushels of good shelled Corn.
2,000 do. Wheat;
1,000 do. Barley,
For which they will pay the market price, one half in goods, and the other half in cash, delivered at their store in Pekin.

BREDIN, ATKINS & CO.

Oct. 8, 1836.—tf

PUBLIC NOTICE

THE subscribers having disposed of their stock of Goods, are anxious to close their Book accounts. All persons having unsettled accounts are earnestly requested to call and close the same by note or otherwise, and all persons whose notes and accounts are due, are requested to make immediate payment.

aug 20—3t BAILEY & KING.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

J. A. JONES,—EDITOR.
J. M. LUCAS,—PRINTER.

☞*Office on the corner of Court and Second streets.*☜

TERMS.—Two dollars and fifty cents if paid in advance, or three dollars and fifty cents at the close of the year.

☞No paper discontinued without due notice and the payment of all arrearages.

☞Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Advertisements left without directions will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

☞*Letters and communications must be post paid.*

PROSPECTUS.

In compliance with established usage, the undersigned, in introducing themselves to an enlightened public, deem it proper to present a brief sketch of their intentions.

The Tazewell Telegraph will be general in its character, as may be seen by the enumeration of the various subjects which it is proposed to embrace.

Political Intelligence, State and General—where facts and election returns will always be noticed without respect to party. In fearlessly maintaining their own views, the undersigned will ever recognize the rights of their opponents. The columns of this paper will be cheerfully opened to all temperate and well written communications.

Religious Intelligence, to the exclusion of the bigotry of sectarianism.

Agriculture and Commerce, the foundation of a permanent national prosperity, and Education, an essential ingredient in human happiness, and important to understand and appreciate fully all the privileges of freemen.

Domestic and Foreign News; the former comprising a detail of interesting occurrences in every section of the Union: the latter a summary of important political events abroad.

Literature, also, will be an object entitled [illegible] criticisms of new publications from other prints, (for even were the Editors of the Telegraph competent to review, they have not sufficient access to originals to permit,) besides selections from periodicals, popular works, Poetry and Tales.

Abstracts of the proceedings of Congress and of the Legislature, will be regularly published during the session of those respective bodies. Much interesting information, not usually contained in the reported proceedings, is also anticipated, by occasional letters from private correspondents at Vandalia and Washington City.

Lastly, it will be a paramount object to advocate sound morals, and the just interests of the State of Illinois.

For an effective support of these various objects, the undersigned are aware that they possess but few and limited qualifications. But they can promise, however, that their sheet shall never be disgraced by the violence of personal invective nor the venom of party malignity. The character, the taste and the tone of a people are frequently determined by the character, the taste and the tone of its newspapers. The columns of the Telegraph will always have reference to this criterion.

J. A. JONES,
J. M. LUCAS.

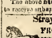
Agents for the Telegraph.

The following named gentlemen will please act as Agents for us:

Mr. JEHU LINDLEY—Washington, Taz. Co.
Messrs. C. L. and H. THOMAS—Fremont.
Dr. WM. S. MAUS—Mackinaw.
" A. L. DAVISON—Groveland.
Messrs. GORHAM and DORSEY—Hennepin.
Mr T. T. SAMPSON—Waynesville.
" PHILIP B. MILES—Eminence.
Col. A. GRIDLEY—Bloomington.
Messrs. BROOKS and COGSWELL—Canton.
NATHAN DILLON, Esq.—Liberty.
Mr. COLEMAN J. GIBSON—Lit. Detroit P. O.

The above named gentlemen are authorised to receive subscriptions and give receipts.

Strayed or Stolen.



FROM the subscriber at Pekin some time last June, (date not recollected) a *bay filly* with a star in her face, rather to one side, main and tail somewhat long and dark, withal a very handsome animal. She had neither been rode or handled.

Whosoever will deliver the above described animal to the subscriber, two miles and a half south of Canton, shall receive all reasonable compensation for time and expenses.

nov 5—4t JAMES M. BROOM.

DAILY COMMERCIAL BULLETIN AND MISSOURI LITERARY REGISTER.

WM. PRESTON CLARK, *Editor & Proprietor.*

☞The BULLETIN will hereafter be published every morning, (Sundays excepted,) in the city of St. Louis, on an extra-imperial sheet of fine paper, with new type, at Ten Dollars per annum, payable, invariably, *in advance.*

The Country, or Weekly paper, containing all the original and selected matter, with the new advertisements of the daily paper will be issued every Wednesday, at Three Dollars per annum payable in advance.

Though but fifteen months have elapsed since the commencement of the publication of the Bulletin, it has already an extensive and rapidly increasing circulation, together with an advertising patronage surpassed by but few papers in the Valley of the Mississippi. Devoted mainly to the mercantile interest, it will contain ample details of the state of the various markets in the United States, and, as far as practicable, those of Europe; a complete and full list of arrivals and departures of steamboats, their cargoes, names of consignees, &c.;—the arrival of strangers, and whatever else may be calculated to interest the public.

The Literary Department will, occasionally, be embellished with well written essays, from the pen of gentlemen whose talents have been enlisted in the undertaking; and a portion of the paper will be devoted to such publications as may be considered interesting or instructing to the mechanical and agricultural community.

In the discussion of the various political dogmas which distract the public mind at the present day, the Bulletin *will take no part*, but simply give its readers an epitome of the news of the day—the editor reserving to himself, however, the right to speak candidly and fearlessly upon all subjects, whether local or general, wherein the public interest may be supposed to be involved; and it is his determination to spare no pains in rendering the paper a medium of general and useful information to all professions and classes of society.

ST. LOUIS, Aug 20, 1836.

AMONG the more beautiful portions of the upper part of Illinois, no one who has travelled and has used the common means of observation, would omit to class the site of the town of *Bloomingdale*, in the south eastern part of the county of Tazewell.

Situated about twenty-five miles from Tremont the county seat, thirty-two miles from Springfield and Bloomington, and protected on the north and west by the timber of Sugar Creek, and surrounded on the south and east by rolling and undulating prairie, it offers in point of beauty of location, advantages that cannot be overlooked. In the immediate vicinage of Sugar Creek, and within one mile of Kickapoo, it has around it a body of timber, which affords the assurance that it must be the centre of very large settlements, of which the considerable population now near it is but the earnest. The natural position of the town is sufficiently indicative to those who have examined its advantages, that it must be the place of business for a large surrounding tract of country; while the state road from Springfield to Ottawa, and the road from Tremont to Decatur, which pass through it, make it certain that it must become a thoroughfare. These advantages have not been overlooked. Stores are already in operation—mechanics are locating within its limits—and the preparation that is making for the erection of buildings, the advantage of a saw mill in its near neighborhood, and the spirit of enterprise possessed by its inhabitants, are evidence that it will become, what from its position it is destined to be, at least a thriving and populous village.

OBSERVER.

Tazewell county, Nov. 17, 1836.

In addition to what has been justly said by '*Observer*,' it would not be improper to say in addition, that a Colony from the state of Rhode Island, have recently entered and purchased at private sale, some fifteen thousand acres of the most rich and valuable land in the immediate vicinity, including a portion of the town property, and are about to unite their capital and energy to the present enterprising owners in making such solid improvements, as bridging Kickapoo, Salt and Sugar Creeks; occupying the water power of those beautiful streams; opening other roads, and improving the present ones, and making such other improvements by introducing mechanics early in the spring, (which are so very necessary in all new places &c.) as to make it plain to every observing mind who is acquainted with it, that the time is near at hand when 'BLOOMINGDALE' will be among the most important interior towns of the West.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

Blanks for sale at this office.

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives, of the State of Illinois:

THE petition of sundry citizens of the county of Fulton, and State aforesaid, humbly representeth, that your petitioners, or a majority of them, labor under great and serious inconveniences in travelling to and from their Courts of Justice, by reason of the extent of the county, and the peculiar location of the County Seat; and believing that a removal of said County Seat to a point more central and eligible would materially conduce to the convenience and meet the approbation of a large portion of the citizens of the county aforementioned, your petitioners would therefore pray that your honorable bodies will take into consideration this grievance and redress the same by establishing the County Seat at Centreville, a point at or near the geographical centre of the county.

Your petitioners would further represent, that provided said new location of the County Seat be made by your honorable bodies, the proprietors of said town of Centreville have and do agree to donate 24 lots in said town to the county of Fulton, for the purpose of erecting a Court House and defraying other county expenses.

And whereas your petitioners, from some misrepresentation of said county of Fulton, were induced to sign a petition asking your honorable bodies for a division of said county, your petitioners would represent to your honorable bodies that they do hereby abandon all idea of such division, and request that the Seat of Justice be removed to and established at the aforesaid and newly laid out town of Centreville. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c. &c.

November 22, 1836.—tf

For Sale—250 Town Lots at CENTERVILLE.

THE proprietors respectfully invite public attention to one of the most favorable opportunities of investing capital that has been presented in this section of the State. In advertising sales of town lots it has been an extensive practice to represent their advantages beyond their intrinsic merits. Lest those who are unacquainted with the salubrity of its location, the luxuriance of the adjoining prairie, the convenience of the heavy timber which encircles it, with the beautifully diversified surface of the neighboring country, may attribute that to exaggeration which is literally unembellished truth, the proprietors of Centreville will content themselves with as simple a description of it as possible.

Centreville is situated on Cotton prairie, in Fulton county, on section 26, 6 N. 3 E. Its position is near the geographical centre of the county—12 miles from Canton, 12 from Fulton & 13 from Liverpool, the best landing on the Illinois river. Within half a mile is a stone coal bank, inexhaustible in quantity and superior in quality; besides an abundance of building stone. Within four miles are four saw mills, and at a short distance a flouring mill. This portion of the county is very well timbered. Two extensive stores will be opened at this place in a few weeks.

It may be further mentioned that there can be no doubt that by an act of the ensuing Legislature, the county seat of Fulton will be removed to Centreville. By reference to the Tazewell Telegraph, it will be seen that a majority of the citizens of the county are dissatisfied with the present inconvenient location, and have urged the establishment to be made at the most eligible situation.

D. W. VITTUM,
JOEL SOLOMON,
BROOKS & COGGSWELL,
Proprietors.

Nov. 22, 1836.—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber whose notes have become due are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned or to David Baily & Co. who are duly authorized to receive the same. All persons who do not comply with the above request previous to the 1st day of January next, may expect to find their notes in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

Pekin, nov 20—tf SAML. DOLCHER

10 BBLS. prime N. O. Sugar
20 bbls. Rio Coffee
5 do Lump sugar
1 do Pepper
1 do Allspice
5 chests Tea
50 canisters superior rifle powder
1 pipe 4th proof brandy.

Holland Gin, Port and Lisbon Wine, Molasses, Mackerel, Sperm and Tallow Candles, Soap, Ginger, &c &c.

Just received, per steamer *Tiskilwa*, and for sale low by

B. & J. WAGENSELLER.

Pekin, Nov. 24th, 1836.

25 PIECES, 3 & 6-4 English and French marinoes
10 do superior jeans.

Just received per steamer *Tiskilwa*, and for sale low by

B. & J. WAGENSELLER.

Pekin, Nov. 20, 1836.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS

THE subscribers having associated themselves in business under the firm of *Rupert & Lindley*, for the better accommodation of their friends, customers, and the public generally, would respectfully inform their fellow citizens that they have just received and are now opening and offer for sale at their old stands in Pekin and Washington, and also at Liberty under the firm of *Rupert & Frazer*, a more complete and general assortment of English, French, India and American goods than was ever before offered in this county. These goods were recently purchased by one of the firm, mostly by the package, and exclusively for cash, directly from the importers and manufacturers in the cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh and New Orleans, and can consequently be sold on the best and most favorable terms for cash, or on the usual credit to punctual customers. They would furthermore state for the information of their friends and the public, that they have employed an experienced buyer, who will constantly reside in the Eastern cities, for the sole purpose of making their purchases from Importers and Manufacturers. By these means they will be enabled to take every advantage of the markets and freights, and will be constantly receiving from time to time, the latest and most fashionable goods. They will endeavor to keep a constant supply of every article in their line of business, and hope by assiduity and attention to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

G. H. RUPERT,
JEHU LINDLEY.

Tazewell co. Ill. Nov. 20th, 1836.

NEW GOODS!
Cheaper than ever!!!

THE Subscribers are now receiving and opening a splendid assortment of fresh and seasonable *GOODS*, at the corner of Front and Court Streets, in the house formerly occupied by D. Bailey & Co., and more recently by H. Hatch. Among their stock may be found blue, black, brown, olive, claret, and steel mixed cloths.

Plain and striped Cassimere.
do. do plaid sattinette.
do do do buffaloe cloth and beaverteen.
Red, white, yellow and green flannel.
Bleached and unbleached cotton do.
Red, brown, blue and green do do
Apron and furniture check.
Marinoes, bombazines, rattinetts.
Ginghams, colored muslin, and bed tickings
Plain, striped, and cross barred cambrics.
do and figured jackonette and book muslin.
Plain and figured bobinette.
Linen, bobinette and cotton laces, insertions, quillings and edgings.
Pongee and levantine handkerchiefs.
Waterloo and Prussian Shawls.
English and French Marino do
Red and black worsted do
250 pieces super and domestic prints.
200 do 4 and 5-4 sheetings.
100 do bleached shirtings & do.
75 pair rose and point blankets.

—ALSO—

Ladies and misses mix'd, corded and plain Tuscan and Grecian bonnets.
do do fine straw.
Hosery, gloves, gum elastic, worsted and web suspenders.
Fancy hdk'fs, ribbands, silks, Irish linen, &c &c.
Boots, shoes, hats, fur and hair caps, carpet sacks.
Ready made clothing, &c. &c.
Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c.&c.

All of the above articles and many others too numerous to mention, have been selected by one of the firm who resides in the East, and has the advantage of being always in the market; therefore we flatter ourselves that our goods have been purchased as low as any others in the state.

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine our goods and prices, as we hope to please them with both.

All of the above articles will be sold low for cash, or in exchange for country produce, or on a credit to punctual customers.

B. & J. WAGENSELLER.

Pekin, Nov. 24th, 1836.

STRAYED.—From the subscriber living in Pekin, *Two Horses*, one a white gray horse, about seven years old, a natural trotter—one bay mare five years old, and also a very fast trotter. Those horses have left the premises of the subscriber about two months and it is supposed that they are some where in this county. Any person delivering or informing the subscriber respecting the horses so that I get them again I will pay four dollars and reward expences.

nov 23. M. J. AEP

JUST received, a full supply of *ROTARY COOKING STOVES*, and for sale by

DAVID BAILEY & CO.

Sept. 17—tf

E. S. & D. MARK

HAVE lately received and opened a choice and extensive assortment of GOODS, which their customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine.

This stock was carefully selected by one of themselves for this market; and having been purchased with cash, can be afforded on the most reasonable terms. It embraces almost every article necessary to be met with in their line,—among which are superfine blue, black, brown, olive, mixed, drab and pilot Cloths; super. black and drab Cassimere; super. blue, black, striped, plaid, mixed and drab Sattinets; 3 pieces superior Jeans; white, red, yellow and green Flannels; white, red, and plaid Linseys; three and six quarters merino and black Circassians; sup. black silk and tabby Velvets; 100 ps. super. Prints; 10 ps. Ginghams and painted Muslins; plain, fig'd. book and jaconet Muslins; bobinet laces; plain and Grecian Footings; Edgings, Insertion; plain and fig'd Lenoes; Swiss Muslins; Gros de Naples; Senshaw and Lustrings; silk web Sarcenets; silk, merino and cotton Shawls; silk, merino, Thibet and cotton dress Handkerchiefs; black silk Handkerchiefs; flag, bandanna and cotton do.; black, worsted and white cotton Hose and half hose; silk and hoskin Gloves, buckskin Mittens and Gloves; black, blue and fancy Sewing Silks, black, green and white silk and gauze Veils; super. Irish Linen; 8 qrs. and 10 qrs. linen diaper Table Cloths; Russian diaper; black, green, pink and watered Cambricks; white Cambricks and Muslins; Shirtings and Sheetings; bed tickings, checks; super. French linen and cotton Drillings; French, Mackinaw, rose and saddle Blankets; cotton Yarns; a variety of Medicines; six cases silk and fur Hats; fur collars and cuffs; ladies' super. Tuscan and straw Bonnets; ivory, tusk and side Combs; a variety of Jewelry; tin ware; gentlemen's Caps, youths' silk Hats and Caps; gum, worsted and web Suspenders; 3 bales cotton batting and wadding; ready made Clothing; Boots, Shoes, Saddles, Bridles and Martingales; Saddle bags, Horse Collars, Wagon and Riding Whips; Hardware and China, Glass and Queensware; twenty reams writing and wrapping Paper; Novels, Blank and School Books; ten bois. Dried Fruit; thirty bags Coffee, five hhds. Sugar; five chests Tea, ten mats Cassia ginger, pimento and nutmegs; indigo, madder, copperas and alum; fifty half boxes Window Glass 8 by 10, 10 by 12 and 10 by 14; log and trace chains; six dozen Collins & Co.'s Axes; one box of French lick Whetstones; Salt, iron, castings, odd lids, &c.

Nov. 22.—tf

Tailoring.

HAVING established the above business in the town of Pekin, he would respectfully inform the citizens and those of its vicinity that he intends carrying on said business in all its branches. He flatters himself that by an assiduous devotion to business that he will merit a liberal share of encouragement. His knowledge of "*cutting out*" fully justifies him in saying, that all who may honor him with their custom, shall have no cause of complaint, in point of punctuality or in neatness of fit. In addition, he has just received from New York and Philadelphia the latest and most approved fashions of dress,

WM. H. GAGE & CO.

Corner of Front & Main streets, over the store of Messrs. Bredin, Atkins & Co.

Pekin, nov 29—tf

MONEY! MONEY!!

The last call by Newspaper without respect to persons.

NO MISTAKE!

ALL those that are indebted to me either by note or book account, and do not pay, by the first day of November next, must not be surprised if they find their respective accounts in the hands of proper officers for collection. There they will be placed to a certainty, unless attended to agreeably to this notice.

G. W. BRODERICK.

Pekin, Oct. 22, 1836.—tf.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the undersigned, Guardian by appointment of the Court of Probate of Tazewell county, of Valentine L. L. St. Vrain, a minor under the age of twenty one years, will, on the 3d day of December next, lease at public auction lots number 3 and 4, in block number 5 in the town of Pekin, belonging to the estate of said minor, to the highest and best bidder. Said lease to be for the term of nine years from the 10th of December next. Sale to take place on the premises.

DAVID BAILEY.

Nov. 16th, 1836.

SPLENDID FURNITURE.

Just received per steamboat Motto, on consignment,

2 Round column mahogany bureaus.
1 " " " " with claw feet
2 Square " " "

For sale low by

DAVID BAILEY & CO.

Pekin, December 13.

71.2009.085.20132

THE BRIDAL EVE.

A TALE OF BOSTON IN THE OLDEN TIME.

From the Boston Pearl.

"——— But who art thou,
With the shadowy locks o'er thy pale young brow,
And the world of dreamy gloom that lies
In the misty depth of thy soft dark eyes?
Thou hast loved, fair girl, thou hast lov'd too well;
Thou art mourning now o'er a broken spell—
Thou hast poured thy heart's rich treasures forth,
And art unrepaid for thy priceless worth."

HEMANS.

In a retired avenue in the rear of Washington street, and near the ever to be remembered old South, stands a venerable pile, surmounted by the uncouth figure of a grim son of the forest, yet known as the Province House. This building was once the gay head quarters of the commander-in-chief of England's colonial troops. Yes, that antique relic of a departed age, where now the busy and important 'cit' resorts to enjoy his 'Havana,' and recruit his temporal man with life's luxuries, was, in olden time, the proud court of a king's military ambassador.

Since six months after the incidents preceding, were seated round the table in this mansion, a few gay young officers of the English army. Mirth and hilarity seemed to reign triumphant. Among the number, not the least conspicuous, sat Lord Arthur B., and if 'the human face divine' be an index of the heart, he would have been pronounced the happiest one of the group.

'My Lord B.' said young Col. G., a conceited, good humored officer, 'what a lucky dog you are! And then the mortification and envy you have caused a score of others by your good fortune. 'Pon honor, I was just on the point of attempting an assault on her myself. A lovely wife—and, what is better, a plum by the way of settlement on your marriage—a fine prospect for a king's officer in this cursed Yankee-land. I wish to heaven there was another wealthy and beautiful loyal nymph hereabouts. I would make her happy, as I live, for we have nothing else to lay siege to at present.' A roar of merriment followed the colonel's confident speech.

'My gallant colonel,' said a more grave major, 'I fear you will never succeed in your feminine seiges. You always get the lucre foremost in the articles of war. Believe me your will never gain a damsel's heart, by courting the daddy's breeches pocket.'

'Don't be too hard, my good major: my mind wonders to that which is most needed. These yankee sharpers can drain British purses, even though they excel in nothing else. But let us drop this, and drink to the health of the fair Miss H., and our good Lord Arthur, not forgetting the approaching festivity, which, thank heaven, will be one bright spot in our dark career.'

We leave this merry company and return to the quarters of Lord B. Seated on a couch in his apartment is the youthful messenger, Eugene. But how changed since the eventful night of his arrival! A few months of deep corroding anguish had wrought a fearful contrast in his fair form. The jetty and short curling hair is thrown aside, and from the fair brow flow luxuriant locks of beautifully tinged auburn. The flashing, tearful eyes, the flushed cheeks, the firmly closed lips and heaving bosom, reveal to the reader the ardent, devoted lady Julia.—Near at hand stands, regarding her with respectful look, the valet Ralph. After a long and agonizing indulgence in her woe, the lady raised her head and spoke. 'For this painful confirmation of my suspicions, I thank thee, my kind Ralph. Now that his falsehood is truly unmasked—now that I feel he has filled my cup of bitterness to the brim—I will witness with my own eyes these blasting events to my young hopes. O, Ralph, what have I not sacrificed for this man! this base hearted monster! Have I not suffered exile from my native land, and passed even the bounds of my sex to behold his smile—to breathe the same air that is charmed by his presence! Have I not sacrificed my home, friends, comfort, perhaps my own proud name for this false wretch?'

'True, Madam. But cannot your feigned report of the loss of fortune, and your great distance: the long period since his leaving England; be some atonement for my master's untruth!'

'No, Ralph, this will not atone for wrongs like mine. It was but a foolish, romantic whim of mine, to witness its effect on him; for this I bore to him my own letters, and, oh! the love and devotion he showered on my thirsty spirit on that night of our meeting. Little knew he who listened and feasted on his every word. Had the fond delusion of that night existed unbroken for one short week, how gladly would I have thrown off all disguise, and surrendered myself, my fortune, and my whole soul to him! But to be thus cast off, slighted, and forgotten! Shall the last of my proud and ancient line be thrown aside by him who once thought, lived and breathed but in my presence, and all this for an acquaintance of an hour! No, Ralph, I have fed upon his bounty like a dog, and, of late, his very brute has more smiles and kind looks than the neglected and despised Eugene. But I have passed the bounds of maiden honor —from shame and an insulted spirit there is no retreat. There yet remains revenge! revenge, such as woman's wrongs and woman's heart only can dream! My kind Ralph, you have been faithful to me; be silent yet, and leave." Another flood of scalding tears burst from her flashing eyes, and she bent her aching head upon her couch in silent agony.

Bright and joyous was the festal scene on the night destined for the marriage of Lord Arthur B. and the lovely Miss H. Her father's mansion was filled with fair ladies and gay officers of the king, 'and the bright lamp shone over bright women and brave men.' Sweet music filled the hall, and proud figures, clad in scarlet and gold, blended with those of virgin whiteness, flitted through the mazy figures of the giddy dance. All present appeared joyful and light hearted save one. In the recess of the window stood a pale boy. An unnatural brightness beamed from his dark eyes, yet he seemed not to note the gaiety before him. The gushing melody that floated through the brilliant apartment, and the ringing laugh of youth, fell not in gladness on his ear.—There was no room for those bright joys within the bursting heart of that lone boy.

The hour for the ceremony drew near, but where are the happy beings for whom this festive circle is gathered? In a secluded arbor of the garden sat a youthful couple, conversing in a low and confidential tone; and how many blissful dreams of the future, and what high and happy hopes, urged their delusive visions on the minds of that young pair. They are waited for at the altar. The aged father of the young bride approaches the pale Eugene—'Tell thy master that the hour is at hand.' The boy started like one awakened from a dream: he looked around with a wild amazement, then answered in a voice of hoarse unearthly tone, 'I will.' The agony expressed in those brief words rang strangely on the happy group around. The boy had vanished.

Suddenly a shriek rang through the mansion, that blanched the blood from many a lovely cheek. All rushed to the arbor. The young nobleman lay stretched upon the earth, the life's blood gushing from his heart, tinging with yet deeper shade his crimson attire. Sinking by his side was the slight figure of the youth, his open garment revealing the white bosom of a female, with the undrawn dagger yet fleshed within its faintly throbbing heart. With the last exertion of fleeting life she exclaimed, 'This is my revenge! this is the fearful price of a blighted name, of woman's wrongs.'

The bodies of these victims of broken truth were borne to their far distant native land. The fair Emma H has long since been laid in the family vault of ancient "Copp's." All has since changed save the certainty that mankind are prone to falsehood, and that vows, like bubbles, are as easily broken as made.

The great Carver Claim.—It is well known that a claim exists to an immense tract of country, situated mostly upon the upper waters of the Mississippi. The foundation of the claim we believe is this—

In the year '66 and 1767, John Carver, a native of Connecticut, a man of enterprise and speculative disposition, undertook to explore the vast and unknown territory, then recently acquired by the English from the French, by the conquest of Canada. He spent a year or two in examining the country around the upper branches of the Mississippi, Lake Superior, &c., and becoming acquainted with the customs and manners of the savage inhabitants. He had hoped to discover and establish a line of communication between Hudson's bay and the Pacific Ocean, and thus open a shorter and safe route for the English to China and the East India settlements. He was obliged to return, however, without effecting his object. During his stay he purchased of the Indian Chiefs residing near the falls of St. Anthony, on the Mississippi, a tract of land, boundary line of which commenced at the falls of St. Anthony and went down to Lake Pepin; thence five days journey west, to another specified limit, and thence back to the starting point. A days journey was understood to mean about twenty miles. After obtaining this grant from the Indians it is said that Carver went to England and obtained a 'confirmation' from the English government. The tract so easily obtained by Carver is large enough for the basis of an Independent state; comprising, as it does, thousands of square miles of fertile territory, watered by noble streams. It lies near the greatest mining district in the world, and is supposed to contain inexhaustible mineral treasures. Notwithstanding the possession of this vast estate, with an area larger than that of many European kingdoms, Carver died in England in 1780, in a state of utmost destitution. He left a wife and six or seven children in this country.

Some of his descendants reside in Dearfield and Montague, in the State of Massachusetts. Deeds of portions of this tract have repeatedly been given during the last fifty years by heirs in Dearfield and elsewhere, and a number of townships on the tract have lately so tled by persons claiming these deeds. The utmost confidence is felt by many in the validity of the title, and at any rate the prize is sufficiently splendid to be well worth a contest. The Greenfield Mercury, from which we glean most of these particulars, states, that some excitement exists in some parts of the country and elsewhere, in respect to this great land claim, which the recent rapid settlement of the west has brought into notice and importance.—*Boston Times.*

BEES.—Some persons that keep Bees (says the Yankee Farmer) neglect to take them up until some weeks after they have been consuming the honey in the hive. The bees cease to procure honey as fast as they consume it earlier in the season than is generally supposed. They lose after the 1st of September unless they have access to Buckwheat that is in bloom. They will not generally collect honey enough to support them in the two last weeks in August unless the weather is very favorable to their laboring, and the season is wet, so as to keep a supply of honey in the flowers.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Adv., Nov. 23, 3, P. M.

LOSS OF THE SHIP BRISTOL, AND SIXTY-SEVEN LIVES.

In our paper of yesterday we announced the loss of this ship, and expressed hopes that the passengers and crew would be saved. Mr. Macum one of the owners of the ship, returned last evening at six o'clock from the wreck, and gave us the following melancholy account of her loss.

The ship Bristol arrived off Sandy Hook Bar on Sunday evening at nine o'clock, *but not seeing any pilot boat*, stood off at 11 o'clock, the Highland Light bearing W. N. W. At a quarter before four, A. M., she struck on Far Rockaway Bar, and we regret to state that *three cabin and sixty steerage passengers* and *four of the crew were drowned.* The names of the cabin passengers lost were Mr. Donnelly, a son-in-law of the late Michael Hogan, and two gentlemen of the name of Charlton.—The cook and steward, threw themselves overboard.

Those that came on shore describe the lamentable catastrophe in terms almost too shocking to record. Mothers calling to their children, and husbands for their wives, and on the next wave they were buried in the deep.

The ship went ashore, on the bar, at 4 A. M. on Monday, the wind blowing a gale from S. E. as soon as she struck she broached to the wind and heeled seaward. The steerage passengers rushed on deck and were swept away by the slaves almost as soon as they made their appearance. The cabin passengers remained below, until the deck cabin was washed off, in which time Captain McKown had made preparations for their safety, as far as lay in his power, by which the majority of them were saved, together with many steerage passengers. The ship had bilged and gone to pieces at our latest advices. The passengers saved, had nothing but what they stood in. Their trunks, which had drifted ashore, were immediately broken open by the "*worse than demons*" on shore, and their contents stolen. The ship was insured for $24,000 in this city, as well as the greater part of her cargo—the remainder insured in England.

SCENES IN PARIS—A VICTIM OF THE GUILLOTINE—FATAL EFFECTS OF GAMING—SUICIDE OF AN UNFORTUNATE VOTARY.

A horrible murder had been committed in the neighborhood of Paris a short time previous to our arrival, and the execution of the criminal, we were one morning informed by the *valet de place* was to take place on that day.

Francois Ulback was deeply enamoured with Aimee Millot, a young shepherdess of Ivry, remarkable for her beauty. Certain circumstances occurred in the course of their intimacy, which provoked the jealousy of the lover, who, goaded by the ——— passion, sought the young girl in the fields and reproached her with infidelity. It was in vain that she denied, in the most solemn manner, the cruel accusation of the infatuated Ulback. His belief in her falsehood was too deeply-rooted to be shaken by any protestations to the contrary. Neither her tears nor her supplications caused him to swerve one instant from his purpose; and even while the unhappy Aimee knelt at his feet in the attitude of entreaty, and as the warm asseverations of innocence fell from her blanched lips, the inhuman ruffian plunged a dagger into her heart.

Although exceedingly loth in general to witness a public execution, the melancholy interest produced by the tale I had just heard overcame my scruples, and I proposed to Manvers that we should set out for the place of punishment. To this he assented, and we soon reached the Hotel de Ville. The guillotine was already erected on a high platform in the centre of the Place de Greve, that theatre of barbarity and blood during the French Revolution. With what feelings of horror and disgust did I contemplate the arena around us; imagination, assisted by the gloomy instruments of death before me, recalled all the butchery of that fatal period! Not a stone was there which had not been washed by the blood of some victim, not an iron hung suspended from the surrounding lamp-posts that had not been used in the destruction of human life.

As is usual in all cases of the kind in Paris, a vast crowd had assembled to witness the execution of the criminal. Public interest had been strongly excited in favor of the unhappy Aimee, and public curiosity was, of course, not less to see him who had so cruelly cut her off from existence in the flower of her youth and of her beauty. All rushed confusedly and eagerly towards the immediate theatre of death, in order to obtain a more distinct view of the murderer, who was momentarily expected; and it was not without difficulty that the gendarmerie were enabled to preserve unencumbered, a space around the fatal platform, whereon the executioners, five or six in number, were now in the act of raising and depressing the axe of the guillotine, in order to render it sufficiently pliant for its dismal office. Manvers and I succeeded in procuring places for a few francs at a window facing the Hotel de Ville, and commanding a full view of the scaffold.

The town clock, with awful pauses between each stroke, now slowly tolled four, when the chief huissier arrived, and took a position at a window overlooking the guillotine, whence he could see that the sentence of the law was duly carried into effect. Soon afterwards amid an immense concourse of the lower orders of the people, an open cart, strongly guarded, and containing the criminal, the priest, and the executioner, were seen slowly advancing along the Quai Pelletier. I could have wished this vehicle to have been covered, for it seemed inhuman to expose one who should have been left in his last moments to communion with his God, to the idle gaze of the multitude, whose yells and hisses rent the air on every hand, and could not fail to distract him from meditation and prayer.

At length he approached the spot where he was doomed to expiate his crime. His head was uncovered; his cheeks colourless; his eyes fixed, and his lips closely compressed together. A heavy stupor had settled on his brow, and he scarcely seemed to breathe —in short, his whole appearance was that of one who had already ceased to exist. But when the cart suddenly drew up at the foot of the scaffold, a sense of consciousness appeared to return; the colour rushed for a moment to his cheeks, and he glanced alternately from the crowd to the guillotine, with a look of desperate resolution. It was the last effort of human pride and human courage. Again a death-like paleness overspread his features; the sight of that crowd and of that hideous guillotine had unmanned him. His head sank on his breast, and all animation appeared to have deserted him. The executioners rather carried than led him on to the scaffold; they bared his neck and shoulders, then laid him at full length, with his face downwards, on a sliding board. This they pushed along until the chin of the criminal passed the frame of the guillotine, when, quick as thought, the ponderous axe fell with an appalling crash, and the head of the victim rolled into a vessel prepared for its reception.

In passing near the Palais that evening, I looked at my watch, and finding it too early to go home, resolved to kill an hour in one of the gaming houses. On approaching the place by the dark-back entrance, the pale light of the lamp, on which was marked the number of the house, revealed the outline of a tall figure standing near the door. He drew back a little when I came up, and after an evident struggle with his feelings, made an effort to approach me.

"Sir," he said—it was all his faltering lips could utter, but his vicinity to the gaming-table told me all he meant, as plainly as language could have made it known.

"You have been here," I said, pointing to the door.

"Unfortunately I have," he replied, in a tone of deep dejection.

"And the consequence is, that you have lost."

"Lost all!" he exclaimed, with increasing agony. "Wretch that I am! I have left my wife and children without the necessaries of life. They have not tasted a morsel of bread this day!"

I drew nearer to him. He appeared to be about thirty, and his fine manly countenance bore all the wild character of one who is driven to despair.

While I stood gazing at him he endeavored to ask my assistance. A few unconnected words only fell from his lips; but the convulsive clasping of his hands fully explained his meaning. It was the powerful struggle of a high spirit with misery and pressing want. His were not the tones of one accustomed to solicit, and the intimation of his distress was instantly followed by a deep suffusion of his cheek, and the sinking of his head on his breast.

"Allow me to assist you," said I, deeply touched by his distress, and putting a few pieces of gold into his hand. "You are English, are you not?"

He grasped the money eagerly, then, as if ashamed of his action held his handkerchief up to his face. "I am English," he at length replied, after having, by an effort, succeeded in curbing his feelings; "my more, I have borne a commission in the army. Never, until lately, have I known what it is to suffer from hunger, and to be exposed, not simply to privation, but to the contumely and insult of the world. Nursed in the lap of luxury, as I have been, no wonder it is that I should feel the hand of distress doubly heavy on me now. Think not, however, that I am wanting in courage to free myself from this hateful load of misery; but alas! how could I think of adding to the afflictions I have already heaped upon the best of wives and five helpless children! Prior to my leaving England, for this country, I sold my commission; the purchase money, together with five thousand pounds, constituting the whole of my wife's fortune, I have squandered at the gaming tables at Paris. The last hundred pounds went last week, and at this hour you behold me—a beggar. A thousand thanks, however," he pursued after a pause, "for the assistance you have now afforded me. May God reward you for it hereafter."

"Say no more," I interrupted; "one thing only you must promise me—you will not return here," and I pointed to the rooms above us.

"Certainly not," he replied; "this at least shall be devoted to relieve the necessities of my poor wife and children."

We parted. Sickened by the melancholy tale of the stranger, I gave up my intention of visiting the gaming tables, and retired to a café in the Palais Royal. I had not been seated here many minutes when two gentlemen entered, and placed themselves at an adjoining table.

"I have just witnessed a very harrowing scene," said one of them. "A fine looking man, whose appearance bespoke the gentleman, though his dress and countenance bore every mark of distress came into one of the gaming houses while I was there. For some time he gazed at the table with a phrenzied look, and seemed to devour with his eyes the heaps of gold that were lying before the dealers. At length, with a desperate effort, he put his hand into his pocket, drew forth several Napoleons, and threw them hurriedly on the cloth. As he seemed to have expected, he lost. But how shall I describe the agony of his feeling? 'My wife! my children!' burst from his breast, in tones that made the very people of the house themselves startle and look up. He said no more. His knees tottered under him. He staggered from the table to the wall. Madness soon lent him strength, and he broke wildly from the room, without any one making an effort to prevent him. I shudder for the result."

Early on the following morning I visited the Morgue. A body lay extended on the platform. As I had anticipated, it was that of the unfortunate officer. A female stood weeping at the side of the corpse. It was his unhappy wife, who had come to claim his remains. He had drowned himself in the Seine.—[*Frascati.*

From the Farmer and Gardner.

To preserve Potatoes and Turnips through Winter.

TO THE EDITOR:

In compliance with the request of the 8th inst, I will describe my practice of preserving potatoes and turnips through winter, for the benefit of the southern correspondent, J. C. Hoyt, and others.

I found but little difficulty in keeping them in a sound state, in the latitude of Baltimore, and I think they could also be preserved in North Carolina, by managing as follows:

Dig the potatoes after there has been frost enough to kill the vines. One day's sun will dry them sufficiently for storing, a longer time of exposure would make them rancid. Select a place for storing the roots on a dry, north hill side, sufficiently elevated to preserve them from the injurious effects of soaking rains. Dig the holes for receiving them from one to three feet deep, according to the soil, and not more than four feet wide, else it will contain too large a bulk for preserving them without fermentation.—The hole or pit may be made of any convenient length that may be desired—then fill in the potatoes, and raise the pile above ground as long as they will lie on the pile, and cover them one or two inches thick with dry leaves, wheat straw or chaff; then cover the hole regularly with the surrounding earth, enough to keep out the frost—here (Baltimore) it requires eighteen inches of earth, especially on the north side of a heap. Let it be well packed, and heaped to a point or ridge, and smoothly pressed with a shovel, so as to exclude the water from soaking in. If the heap be surrounded by a small drain at a distance from the pile, so as to carry off the rain it would be an additional security against the injurious effects of the dampness.

Turnips may be saved in the same manner, with the additional precaution of forming a vent at the top of each hole, or one at each end of a long pit, if that form is adopted; which may be in the following way:

After the straw covering is on, fix a piece of wood about three inches in diameter, and eighteen inches or two feet long, on the top of the hole, and then pile on the earth around it; and pack it close, the thickness intended. By working the piece of wood, it may be withdrawn leaving a smooth hole through the covering to the roots. In order to keep out the rain, &c. lay around the hole three half bricks, or stones, to support a large sod cut from a green sward, which will cover the hole and the brick or stone, and will preserve the opening to pass off the moisture from the turnips, which is very injurious to their preservation.—Smaller holes or sides for the turnips will be safer, and perhaps a mixture of dry sand would be found useful, as it has been found valuable in saving beets, &c.

Thy friend,
ROBERT SINCLAIR.

CAPTURE OF THREE SLAVE SHIPS.—The schooner Watchman, which arrived on Friday in New York from Bermuda, announces that H. B. M. ship of war Vestal, had captured no less than three large slave ships, with 1148 Africans on board;

The Spanish Brigantine "Empresa,"	431
The 'Phœnix,' Portugese Brigantine,	486
The "Negrinho,"	237

Many of the poor negroes had died on the passage. All the captures took place within eight days, in the neighborhood of Granada.

Percussion Caps.—It would be well for the public to be aware of the many accidents that arise from those appendages to the cheap substitutes for gun locks. In the absence of their father, two boys at the Wallabout, Brooklyn, L. I., got possession of a gun with a number of those detonating caps.—One was put upon a stone and struck off with a hammer, when it exploded and struck a little boy at two or three yards distance, in the eye. After enduring for nights and days the most excruciating pain and with the best of medical skill, there is not the least expectation of his seeing with it again. Like occurrences have caused an uncommon number of accidents on Long Island.

Noble Generosity.—Capt. Edward White, of Portland, was on board the Royal ——— when burned. After his attempt to reach the coast ashore, which failed on account of the boats being consumed, he fastened a rope alongside, took his valise and trunk, jumped overboard, holding them in one hand, and the rope by the other, until the rope was burnt. He then swam to the rudder and secured himself by the chains. While in this situation he saw a lady, the only cabin passenger, floating within his reach; he instantly dropped his valise, containing $1000 of his own money, and seized her; soon after that, he reached out his foot to a man, and in that condition remained with a heavy sea, for an hour and a half. The consciousness of having saved the lives of two human beings, must be a sufficient return for the loss of his property.

MARTIN VAN BUREN is elected President of the United States for four years from the 4th March next, by the people in the electoral colleges.—*Alton Tel.*

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, not having a plurality of votes for the Vice Presidency, the election by the Constitution of the U. S. devolves upon the Senate. It is probable the contest in that body will be close between Johnson ———

From the Genessee Farmer.

SAVE SEED CORN.

Scarcely a year passes in which farmers do not suffer a great loss from want of attention to this particular; and if such is the effect in favorable years we must expect that unless great pains is taken, the seed corn of next spring will be of the most inferior quality. The corn of this year at the best is scarcely ripened sufficient to vegetate; the very unfavorable cold wet weather of the fall has caused it to retain much moisture ——— and keep the kernel soft; and unless unusual care is taken to select the best and earliest ripened ears, and keep them in such situations that they will not heat we may expect to hear frequent complaints that the corn planted next year don't grow. Seed corn should always be selected on the stalk, and before gathering, as in that way the earliest ears can be secured; where this course is not taken, at husking good bright sound ears should be chosen, the husks mostly taken off, and the ears by the remaining ones braided into strings, as onions are bunched, and hung in some dry secure place for use. The custom of selecting seed corn from the crib or corn barn when it is wanted is a bad one.—Corn is rarely put up so perfectly dry and sound as not to heat considerably when packed in large masses, and the injury thus produced, if carried to any considerable extent, is always fatal to seed corn. Three years since we had a piece of corn of the best kind, yielding 70 or 80 bushels to the acre and so sound that those who gathered it imagined there was not an ear in the field that would not grow. The corn was taken to the barn to be husked, and at husking the best ears were selected for seed, and thrown into a large tub with their husks upon them to be braided up. They were overlooked for some weeks, when they were braided, and the next spring the corn was used for seed. Not one kernel in ten grew. On examining the corn left, it was found that while lying in the tub, wholly excluded from the circulation of the air, it had heat to such a degree as to leave the kernel, when it dried, shrivelled on the surface, and bearing on it the most incontestible marks of the process through which it had passed. If seed of any kind is defective, though it may retain life enough to grow, the vegetation will be sickly and backward, wholly unlike the healthy and vigorous shoots put out by perfect seeds. Farmers should remember this fact when choosing their seeds, whatever may be their kind or variety, for with bad seeds they have no right to expect a good crop.

G.

Large exportations of Hay were making in Scotland, for this country.

Pekin, December 20, 1836.

The Governors Message has been received, but too late for insertion this week. The very cursory perusal we have had leisure as yet to give it, forbids the expression of any decided opinion of its merits. We understand that while spoken of favourably by many, it is condemned by others for length, and the appropriation of too much o the contents to the discussion of National Politics.

The Telegraph of to-day contains a well-written article from a late number of the Peoria Journal, embodying a mass of historical and other statistical information rarely embraced in so limited a space. We hope that the writer will continue a subject so prolific of interest to the community at large.

We are indebted to a much esteemed friend, for the use of the interesting letter from Vandalia published in our columns. Intelligence of a later date, announces the election of Mr. Davison, as Presiding Officer of the Senate.

VANDALIA, Dec. 7, 1836.

Dear Sir.—On my arrival at this place I found the State House in an unfinished state, so much so, that little or no business will be transacted for some days. On Monday the two branches of the Legislature assembled at the usual hour, at the new State House for the purpose of organizing their respective bodies.

The House of Representatives succeeded in electing, on the 5th ballot, JAMES SEMPLE, of Madison county, their Speaker; DAVID PRICKET, of Sangamon county, their principal Clerk; ——— NUNLEY, of Edgar, engrossing and enrolling Clerk; ——— WEATHERFORD, Door-keeper.

The Senate is not yet organized, three days have been spent in balloting for Speaker and no choice is yet made, the candidates are Messrs. WHITESIDES, of Monroe, and DAVISON, of White county. The vote being equally divided no one seems willing to relinquish his favorite candidate. I am, however, disposed to think that on the next trial a choice will be made. No business has, as yet, been transacted, partly in consequence of the State House not being in readiness, and the Senate not having organized. The Governor's message of course has not yet been received.

The Electors for President and Vice President of the United States met in the Senate room to-day at 2 o'clock, P. M., and cast their votes for the individuals for whom they were elected to vote for.

From what I have been able to learn thus far their appears business enough carved out to spin out a lengthy session: many projects of internal improvements are in contemplation; among which is the great central rail road from the termination of the canal to the mouth of the Ohio, through the centre of the state. This route will be strongly contended for by the members in the vicinity of the route, if a system of internal improvement is to be adopted at the present session, it must be a general one, one that every portion of the state will be benefited by it.

The internal improvement convention is now in session, and Col. MATHER, of Springfield, has been chosen President; many resolutions have been offered which has produced some discussion. A committee has been appointed by the president to draft an address to the people; what further may be the result of their deliberations I am not able to say.

With respect,

Your obedient serv't.

[FOR THE TELEGRAPH.]

Mr. Editor.—In looking over your paper of the 13th inst. I saw a communication signed by "one of the Fraternity," who, in reply to "Tabitha," professes to be "one who much prefers to remain a silent observer of passing events than to be a participant in the various strifes and contentions which keeps the community in agitation." As he is "one of the Fraternity" who rejoices in single blessedness it is a pity he should be a subject of Tabitha's animadversions; she ought to have said to the Fraternity in the language of uncle Toby, "go poor d——! the world is wide enough for thee and me," and to be thus publicly and openly assailed after the manner of the communication before mentioned, and as "others must fall under the same unmerited reproach" with those who have identified themselves with "one of the Fraternity" they by parity of reason should be subject to the like "animadversions" and as nobody in which one of its constituents parts is not contained can either be permanent or useful; ergo, matrimony is as an essential constituent of the health and vigor of a good and a permanent population as the material elements which compose a wholesome and salubrious climate.

If the position I have assumed be true, and (I have the authority of a Franklin to support it;) these are all the enemies to matrimony, enemies to both purity of morals and a good and a permanent population! if so, Tabitha's remarks though they, perhaps, may effect the sensitive nerves of "one of the Fraternity" are nevertheless true, and if true ought to be approved of. Oh! that the evil was in one body that it might be removed by one and the same remedy! How "one of the Fraternity" doles out his complaint! would it not be more manly and honorable in him to set about remodying the evil than so somnifferously to justify it; matrimony with all its horrors is not to be compared to the situation of the decrepid old bachelor, who is wearing out the thread of life and singing celibacy to the tune of three score and ten, with neither child, nor wife; whose youth has been without those social enjoyments known to those only who have tasted the celestial bliss of matrimony. So far as "one of the Fraternity" applies "Tabitha's" remarks to himself or he composes that part of matter so noxious to society and whose presence retards the growth of our happy and flourishing town he is a fit subject for the street commissioner or the board of health. Let him be reminded that there is such a body as the grand jury so he had better be getting removed.

I will tell him a story which was somewhat contemporanious with the stratagem used by the founders of the imperial city of Rome in carrying off the Sabine ladies, I allude to the fable of Theseus who was among those sent to the island of Crete as a tribute; upon starting he was directed, by the oracle of Delphis, to sacrifice to the goddess Venus, and received a clue to the Cretan labyrinth by Ariadne and passed out by the means of the clue given him by this faithful enamorata. He was directed to sacrifice a goat in honor of his miraculous escape; now would not a like sacrifice of "one of the fraternity" to the goddess *Horta to appease the just wrath of the injured community be very desirable More anon.

PHILO TABITHA.

*The goddess Horta was worshipped by the Romans, as the goddess of prosperity.

Heathen Mythology.

FROM THE PEORIA JOURNAL & COM. ADVERTISER.

We have condensed into as small a form as possible a history of Illinois, which we beg leave to intrude upon the attention of our readers. We can think of nothing at this time, better calculated to interest, at least that portion of our citizens, who have recently settled in our state than such a synopsis. We cannot pretend to offer any thing further than has been before published by Dr. PECK and others, but our endeavor will be to abbreviate so much, that our little history may be read without occupying so much time. We shall be brief, and though we be as brief as possible, we shall be compelled to continue the sketches through several of our numbers. Our present will contain the early history of the country, from the first discovery by the Canadians to its admission as a state into the Federal Union.

The French residents of Canada were of the opinion that a western passage to the Pacific ocean could be discovered. To effect this they deputed a Jesuite named Marquette together with one Juliet. After traversing a vast country and failing in their aim they descended the Wisconsin river to the Mississippi. They were supposed to have been the first white men who ever floated on the bosom of 'the father of waters.' They descended the Mississippi until they came to the mouth of the Illinois river, which they entered at the instigation of the Red men, who believed [illegible] spirit dwelt near the mouth of the Missouri, which spirit they could not in safety pass. Our voyagers were delighted with the clear and lake-like waters of the Illinois, and with the romantic and rich appearance of the country on its borders. Wood-lands and prairies were interspersed,—teeming with all the gorgeousness and glow of untrammelled nature. They were kindly treated by the natives, a numerous tribe called "*The Illinois.*" This was in 1673. Marquette remained and Joliet returned to Canada to report his adventures.

Some years passed away before any further attempts were made for extending these discoveries. At length in 1678, LA SALLE, a man of enterprise and intelligence having obtained the sanction of the King of France set out to explore the country, he was accompanied by a lieutenant and about forty men, together with the resolute Father HENNEPIN.

After laboring a year in the selection of posts to secure to his country the Indian trade, he arrived [illegible], and built a fort near or at the place it is supposed where Chicago now stands. [illegible] November 1679. At this fort he [illegible] body of men and proceeded across the country to the waters of the Illinois. In descending this river he met with many difficulties and perplexities which together with the loss of a store boat sent from Green Bay forced him to build a fort: this fort from the misfortunes which compelled its erection he called "The Broken Heart"—It was situated, it is thought, in *Tazewell* county, near a place known on the Illinois river as Spring bay. After this, La Salle returned to Canada for supplies; again passed down the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, and took possession of *Louisiana*, which name he gave to the country in honor of his sovereign. He explored the Mississippi to its junction with the gulf of Mexico, and built some forts on its banks; one of those forts was reared between St. Louis and Carondelet. On his return through to Canada, he left some men in Illinois to occupy the country; these men are supposed to be the original founders of Kaskaskia and Cahokia. This was in 1683.

La Salle, shortly after, went to France and there fitted out an expedition to settle a colony at the mouths of the Mississippi—upon arriving in the Gulf of Mexico, he was unable to find the mouths of that river, and commenced a land journey to "The Broken Heart;" on this most painful journey he was assassinated by two of his followers. Thus terminated the life of this most enterprising, valuable and intrepid "Pioneer"—His energy and ability, his hardships and perseverance entitle him to a monument—and yet his name is almost forgotten—buried beneath the ruins and changes of time.

Illinois gradually increased by emigration from Canada, and continued so to do, until it was ceded to the British Government by France in 1763. In 1765 it was regularly taken possession of by the English, who established their seat of government at Fort Chartres—this fort was situated in the north western part of Randolph county, and was built by the French in 1720. The first court of Justice was established by the British commandant, in 1768 and was held at Fort Chartres.

Great dissatisfaction appears to have existed among the people in consequence of the rejection of their demand for the right of trial by jury.

Matters continued without much change until the revolutionary war between the British colonies, and the mother country: then, in 1778, Virginia despatched a body of militia under the command of the heroic General George Rogers Clark, to make a belligerent excursion through the Indian country. He subjugated, among others, Fort Chartres and Kaskaskia. In the same year, Virginia erected or organized a county in this region and named it '*Illinois;*' a magistrate was appointed over it with the title of Lieutenant Governor. Demonbrun was this officer. Virginia afterwards ceded this territory to the United States. In 1800 the population of the country within the present state was about 3000. Emigration commenced more rapidly in this year. In 1809 a territorial government was formed, and in 1810 the population amounted to 12,282. In 1818 the constitution was formed and Illinois was received into the Federal Union.

New Counterfeits.—$10, Bank of the United States, new plate, letter G., S. Jaudon, Cashier, N. Biddle. President.

$10, Bank of Rochester. letter B., J. Seymour, Cashier, F. Bushnell, President.

$5, Bank of Ithaca, letter A., A. St. John Cashier, Luther Geer, President.

$5, Bank of Utica. letter H., M. Hunt, Cashier, H. Huntington President.

$10, Jefferson County Bank let or A., O. B. Brainard, Cashier, O. Hungerford, President.

$5, Hartford Bank, letter A, A. A. Perkins, Cashier, Jos. Trumbull, President.

$1, Bank of Genesee, letter A, J. S. Ganson, Cashier, T. Cary, President.

$5, Bank of Whitehall, H. W. Palmer, Cashier, P. J. H. Mayers President

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Important to Farmers.—Judge Strong, in a recent case in our common pleas, has decided that no one has a right, when making a division fence to run half the same on the lot of a neighboring owner; but that it must be *wholly* on the land of him who makes it. The case which called forth this decision was an action of trespass for cutting a ditch in meadow land, for the purpose of a fence. It appeared that the defendant, in this case, cut a ditch some five feet wide on each side of the [illegible] which constituted the boundary between [illegible] the plaintiff; and the Judge in his charge enforced upon the jury that by no existing statute was the making of a fence on the lot of the adjoining owner justified; but that those constructed half on one side and half on the other side must be so construed by *mutual consent*, otherwise legal measures could be instituted for damage, &c. The owners of real estate should recollect this decision, as cases in which it would be applicable are not unfrequent in our courts of justice. Landmark.

MAGNANIMITY.—When the Emperor Vespasian commanded a Roman senator to give his voice against the interest of his country, and threatened him with immediate death, if he spoke on the other side, the Roman, conscious that the attempt to serve a people was in his power, though the event was ever so uncertain, answered with a smile "did I ever tell you that I was immortal? My virtue was in my own disposal, my life in yours; do you what you will, I shall do what I ought; and if I fall into the service of my country I shall have more triumph in my death, than you in your laurels.

Six companies with a capital of a million of dollars, and with 900 to 1000 men, women and children in employ, are now engaged in different parts of the U. States, manufacturing articles out of India Rubber.

Experiments tried in a well or drill hole 800 feet deep, at Montpelier, Vt. have shown that the increase of heat in descending is at the rate of one degree for every 80 feet. Such an increase would indicate that in descending towards the earth's centre, at no very great distance from its surface, the heat must be such as to hold in a state of fusion any body with which we are acquainted, and would seem to prove that the globe is in fact in the depths of its interior a huge mass of materials heated to melting. How far the above experiments may go to account for hot springs which are found in various countries, we leave it to the scientific to decide; one thing is certain, that whatever may be the state of things at the centre of our ball, people on on its outside are too often apt to get into hot water.

—oo—

VINEGAR IN CREAM.—The difficulty and labor attending the churning of butter, led me to try a variety of experiments to ascertain if a method could be discovered for making butter come quicker than by the usual mode. After trying several things I found that by adding a table spoonful of good vinegar to four gallons of cream when put in the churn, I obtained butter in from seven to eight minutes.

Valuable Receipt.—Mr. A. Bronson, of Meadville, Pa., says from fifteen years experience, he finds that Indian meal poultice, covered over with young hyson tea, softened with hot water, and laid over burns or frozen flesh, as hot as can be borne, will relieve the pain in five minutes. If blisters have not risen before, they will not after it is put on, and that one poultice is generally sufficient to effect a cure.

From the New York Mirror.

THEY TELL ME SHE'S NO LONGER FAIR.

They tell me she's no longer fair,
That time has swept aside
The lustre of her youthful brow,
Her beauty's blooming pride—
But if her heart is still the same,
Still gentle as of yore,
Then is she beautiful to me—
More lovely than before.

They tell me that her cheek is pale
As is the twilight hour,
And that her eye hath lost its fire,
Her glance its former power;
But if her soul is still as chaste
Still gentleness is there—
Then is her eye to me still bright,
Her cheek to me still fair.

For oh! 'tis in the shrined soul
Where beauty purely dwells,
Where virtue lives and truth exists,
Like pearls in ocean shells.
Give me a feeling, faithful heart,
Perfection's richest prize,
That is the temple of all love
Where beauty never dies.

Then say not she's no longer fair,
That time has swept aside
The lustre of her beautiful brow,
Her beauty's blooming pride—
For if her heart is still the same,
Still gentle as of yore,
Then is she beautiful to me—
More lovely than before!

President Jackson was taken with a cough, succeeded by bleeding from the lungs, a few nights since, and again on Sunday night last, but was relieved by the lancet and is recovering.

Married.

At Montreal Canada 14 Nov. by the Rev. G. W. PERKINS, FREDERICK M. SUMNER, Esq. of Pekin Illinois, to ELIZABETH EDWARDS, eldest daughter of JAMES A. DWIGHT, Esq., of the former place.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL new beds and excellent bedsteads. Also for rent, two comfortable rooms well calculated for a small family. Inquire at this office.

Pekin, Dec. 20.

A NEW VOLUME.

Vol. 7, commenced on the 25th July, 1836.

BICKNELL'S REPORTER

COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR AND PRICES CURRENT.

The only Journal of the kind published in the United States.

Published every Tuesday, by Robert T. Bicknell, Stock and Exchange Broker, No. 2, Merchant's Exchange, Philadelphia. Penn.

THE Reporter is designed precisely as a useful auxiliary to Merchants, Banking Institutions, Keepers of Hotels, Farmers, Mechanics, Manufacturers, &c. for to each and all of these classes of society, it is the publishers desire and design to render the "Reporter" a valuable and interesting journal;

The Reporter has been published in the city of Philadelphia since July 30, 1835.—From the moment the prospectus was issued until the present time, its patronage has been constantly and rapidly increasing; and it now has a circulation in every town and village in Pennsylvania; indeed there are few portions of the United States where it may not be found. As its subscribers have increased, its character for usefulness had advanced, until from its size, and the quantity of various kinds of useful information it contains, it is without a competitor. The leading features of this publication may be enumerated as follows.

A Price Current—Of all the articles offered for sale in Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York and Boston, is published in every number.

A Review of the Market—Containing a statement of the principal sales effected in Philadelphia during the week previous to the day of publication,

A Bank Note List—Giving the names and places of location of all the Banks in the United States together with the rates of discount on the notes of each.

List of Counterfeit and Altered Notes—This is the only complete and accurate list of all the Counterfeit and Altered Notes on the various Banking Institutions in the United States that is published in this country. It is furnished to the subscribers of the Reporter every three months, and a full description of all the new counterfeits as soon as they make their appearance.

A list of all the Broken Banks—Giving the value of such paper in the city of Philadelphia.

Rates of Exchange—The rates of Exchange in Philadelphia on all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

Gold—The current prices of Gold Coin, also the standard value of all descriptions of Gold, according to an act of Congress.

Stocks—Prices of every description of stocks.

Editorial Notices—Of new Banks, bank failures, &c.

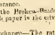
Terms—Three dollars per annum, payable in advance.

Address ROBERT BICKNELL, Philadelphia.

Nov. 22.

☞ The publisher of any newspaper in the United States will, on giving the above two or three insertions in their respective papers, receive the Reporter regularly for one year, without exacting an exchange.

STEAM BOAT REGISTER.



ARRIVALS AT THE PORT OF PEKIN.

Week ending 12th December.

	Boat.	*Master.*	*Where from.*
Dec. 13	Heroine,	———,	St. Louis.
" 15	"	———,	Upper Ill.

DEPARTURES.

	Boat.	*Master.*	*Where to.*
Dec. 13	Heroine,	———,	Upper Ill.
" 13	"	———,	St. Louis.

Administrator's Notice.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of Administration from the Court of Probate of Tazewell county, Illinois, on the estate of Joel Hodgson, deceased, late of said county, requests all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to the Court of Probate of said County, for adjustment, on the 1st Monday of June next. And all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

JOHN HODGSON,

Dec. 20. Administrator of Joel Hodgson.

NOTICE.

I HAVE taken out letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Leighton, deceased, of Tazewell county. I will attend before the Court of Probate, to be held for said county on the first Monday of March next. All persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to come forward and exhibit the same for adjustment. The estate is probably insolvent.

PELTIAH LEIGHTON,

Administrator,

Pekin, Dec. 15, 1836, 4t

SALT! SALT!!

1000 bushels of coarse allum salt, for sale low by

BREDIN, ATKINS & CO.

N. B. They will keep a supply constantly on hand at their stores in Tremont and Groveland. Dec. 15.

A FARM FOR RENT.

THE subscriber will rent [illegible] farm [illegible] and a half miles south of Pekin [illegible] where property is in good enclosure, with a comfortable dwelling attached.

Apply to the subscriber,

J. W. CONROW.

[illegible] 19, 1836.—t-f.

TO PRINTERS.

WANTED, in Bloomington, McLean county, Ill., a Journeyman Printer, To a good hand, (one acquainted with press and case) constant employment and good wages will be given.

WM. HILL,

Bloomington, Dec. 15, 1836, 6t

COURT HOUSE.

THE County Commissioners of Tazewell county will attend at their office in Tremont on the 13th day of January next to receive sealed or personal proposals for building a Court House; in the mean time a plan and specifications can be seen at the Clerk's office in Tremont, Specifications can also be seen at the office of A. HALL, Esquire, in Pekin,

As the funds of the County are ample it will be worth the attention of architects.

By order of the Court,

Attest, J. H. MORRISON. Clerk,

Tremont, Dec. 10, 1836.—tf

N.B. The building of a Jail will be contracted for on the 6th day of January, 1837.

REAL ESTATE IN PEKIN.

Administrator's Sale.

THE undersigned will offer for sale in Pekin, Tazewell county, on the 2d day of February, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 5 P. M., A. D. 1837, so much of the following described property as will be sufficient to bring the sum of eight thousand, two hundred dollars and fifty three cents, to wit:

In the town of Pekin, and known by reference to the plot of said town, recorded in the Recorder's office in the county, being the property that Thomas Snell died seized with, to block No. 2, lots 13 and 14; block no. 3, lots nos. 1 and 2; block no. 5, lots 10 and 11; block no. 7, lots 1, 2, 17 and 18; block no. 8, lot no. 4; block no. 11, lots no. 5, 8, and 17; block no. 17 lots 3, 4, 5 and 6; block no 18, lots nos. 1, 2, 15 and 16; block no 21, lots 2, 3, 5, 6, 14. 15. and 16; block no 22, lots 3, 5, 5, 7, 8, 9, and 10; block 23, lots 1, 2 and 3; block 23, lots nos 9, 10 11 and 12; block 27, lots 5. 6, 7 and 8; block 28, lots nos. 1, 3, and 4; block 20, lots nos. 5 and 0; block 35, lots 0, 10, 11 and 12; block 42, lots nos. 9, 10, 11, 13, 14 and 15; block 45, lots nos. 11 and 12; block 40, lots nos 10, 11, 12 and 13; block 47, lots nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8; block 49, lot no. 5; block no 52, lot no. 6; block 53, lots nos 17 and 18; block 54, lots 9, and 10; block 55, lots 1, 2 and 3; block 56, lots 1, 2 and 3; block number 58, lots numbers 15 and 16; block number 61, lot 1; block no. 62, lot 16; block 63, lots 5 6 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 and 16; block 65, lots no. 10 and 11; block 70, lots nos. 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 and 16; block 73, lots nos. 5 6 7 8 13 14 15 and 16; block 79, lots nos. 1 2 3 and 4; block 85, lots 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 and 16; block 92, lots 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 and 8; block 97, lots 1 2 3 4 and 5, water lots nos. 8 9 25 26 23 51 55 6 85 and 86, also lots in Cincinnati, Tazewell county, Ills. reference to plot of said town of Cincinnati as follows, lots 157 158 159 and 160; also the undivided half of that certain STEAM SAW MILL, situated near the Town of Pekin, together with the undivided half of a certain piece or parcel of land situated between the town plat of Cincinnati, and on the east bank of the Illinois River and bounded as follows; at the north west corner of said town, running thence on the line of said town plat to Franklin Street, thence west to to the Illinois, thence up said river to Broadway st., thence east to the place of beginning. The aforesaid lots and parcel of land being the same whereon stands said Steam Saw Mill, which was heretofore erected by Alvord and Durham, also in the Sand Prairie, the east half of the south east quarter of section no. Ten, Township 24 of range no. 5 west, containing 80 acres more or less, also situated at the mouth of Lick creek, the south west track quarter section no. 14, township no 20 north range no 5, west of the principal meridian, containing one hundred and ten acres [illegible] acres; also [illegible] fractional section no 15, no 25, north range no 5, west of the third principal meridian line, containing one hundred and eighty-nine hundredths of an acre. The aforesaid real estate is to be sold in pursuance to an order of the Hon S. T. Logan, Judge of the Tazewell circuit court, or so much as will be sufficient to make the sum aforesaid, being the amount of debts that are remaining unpaid of the estate of the late Thomas Snell, deceased, a credit of nine and twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, for the amount of the purchase money a deed will be executed in pursuance to the statute in such cases made and provided to the purchasers, and they will be required to execute a mortgage, to secure the amount of their purchase to their respective purchases.

ELIZABETH SNELL, *Adm'trix*

JOHN S. SNELL, *Administrator of Thomas Snell, deceased,*

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable FARM containing about nine hundred and sixty acres of first-rate land, one hundred and seventy-five acres under cultivation, fenced in fields of convenient size for farming purposes, with excellent water and an orchard of both apple and peach trees bearing fruit of an excellent quality. Said farm is situated in Tazewell county, eight miles from Pekin—seven miles from Peoria,—six miles from Tremont, [illegible] miles from Mackinaw Town, and nine miles from Washington, and within one mile of the flourishing town of Groveland. Any person wishing to purchase can apply to the subscriber living on the premises. Possession will be given on the first day of April. JOHN O'BRIEN.

Pekin, Dec. 20, 1836.

Copartnership Notice.

THE subscriber has this day associated in copartnership with him Mr HENRY T. BLOW. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm and style of CHARLESS & BLOW.

JOSEPH CHARLESS,

CHARLESS & BLOW, wholesale dealers in drugs, medicines, paints, dye stuffs, oils, glassware, spices, &c. Main and Pine streets, respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed on Joseph Charless, and assure their friends and the public generally, that nothing shall be wanting on their part to give entire satisfaction,

NOTICE,

ALL persons indebted to Joseph Charless, are requested to come forward and settle, either by cash or note, with the subscribers, who are duly authorized to receipt for him, and those having claims against him, will present the same to them for adjustment, CHARLESS & BLOW,

WILLIAM H. HOLMES,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law

OFFICE on Court Street, nearly opposite the Post Office.

Pekin, June 27, 1836—tf.

SAMUEL P. BAILY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

(Pekin, Tazewell county, Illinois.)

OFFICE on Second street, next door to the Clerk's office. June 27—tf.

A. R. ATEN,

Graduate of Fairfield Medical College,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Liberty, and its vicinity generally. Office at Mr. Boyle's.

Oct. 15, 1836.—3t

200 Acres

OF valuable land for sale, on the waters of Lick Creek, two miles north east of PEKIN. One hundred acres of first rate prairie, the balance timber. There is no doubt, abundance of stone and stone-coal on said land.

Also a number of lots in the town of TROY, on the main stage route leading from Jacksonville via. Havana to Pekin; which can be had on reasonable terms, by applying to the subscriber.

W. H SANDUSKY.

Pekin, Nov. 22—tf

NOTICE whereas my wife Mary having left my bed and board—this is to forbid any person from harboring or trusting her on my account as I will pay no deb's of her contracting from and after this date.

JOHN ANDERSON.

Wesley city—nov 22—2mo.

J. T. Morse,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Pekin and vicinity, that he intends opening a school in that place on Monday 28th int. in which the following branches will be taught in a practical and systematic manner, viz: Orthography, Reading, Writing, Geography, Arithmetic and Grammer. Also most of the higher branches of English Literature, if required. Having had a long and successful experience of teaching, both in the West and in New England; he flatters himself that neither parents nor pupils will have cause of dissatisfaction. Every exertion will be used to render the school pleasing and profitable to scholars of every age. The school will be kept in the house formely occupied as school room, which will be repaired and furnished at the expense of the teacher.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

For the 3 first named branches -	$3 50
" the 3 next succeeding branches	4 00
And all higher branches - - -	4 50

nov 22—tf.

Sale of School Lands.

I SHALL offer for sale at public auction at the court house in Tremont, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. on Monday the 9th day of January next, in lots of 20 and 40 acres, school section No. 16, in township No. 23 north of range No. 4, west of the principal meridian.

TERMS OF SALE.]

One two and three years credit, the purchaser paying interest semi-annually in advance, at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, and one-third of the principal annually, and securing the whole by mortgage on the premises purchased, and approved personal security

THOMAS C. WILSON,

Commissioner of School Lands for Tazewell county. nov 22—7w

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

THE subscribers have just received a large addition to their former stock of goods, and are now prepared to accommodate their friends and the public generally, with goods appropriate to the season, cheap for cash. D. BAILEY & CO.

Pekin, Oct. 29, 1836.—tf

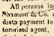
DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of "JOHN SHANNON & CO.," in Farmington, Fulton county, Illinois, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 10th instant. The business will in future be conducted under the firm of DAVID BAILEY & CO.

All persons indebted to the firm of John Shannon & Co. are requested to make immediate payment to Nathaniel Bailey, or his autorised agent, as no other persons are authorized to act in the premises.

JOHN SHANNON,
NATHANIEL BAILEY.

Farmington, Oct. 19, 1836. oct. 29—tf



TAKEN UP.—A stray OX, about three years old with a red body and white face, crop off both years. The owner can have said ox by paying charges and calling on at the subscribers five miles east of Pekin.

nov 29—3t. JOHN CLINE.

REMOVAL.

H. HATCH has removed his store to the south side of Court street nearly opposite his old stand, where his old customers, and the citizens, generally, are invited to call.

H. HATCH.

Pekin, Dec. 5, 1836. 3t

Stove for Sale.

AN excellent Franklin Stove, calculated to burn either wood or coal, with a shaking grate.

JOHN E. POWELL,

Dec 12 3t Near Pekin,

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the Legislature of the State of Illinois at its next session, praying for a change of the county lines of Whiteside county, in the State of Illinois, and for the appointment of Commissioners to locate the Seat of Justice thereof—said county to be bounded thus: commencing on the Mississippi river where the line between townships No. 24 and 25 north, leaves the river; running thence on said line to the line between ranges seven and eight, east of the fourth principal meridian; thence south on said range line to Rock River; thence down the centre of said river, to Meredosia; thence along the middle of Meredosia, with the county line of Rock Island county, to the centre of the Mississippi river; thence up said river to the place of beginning.

September 28, 1836. oct 8

NOTICE.

ALL persons retailing Goods, Wares and Merchandise; keeping Inns or Taverns; or keeping Ferries, within the county of Tazewell, Illinois, and who have neglected to take up their License, are requested to lift their License on or before the 15th of October next. Suits will be instituted, without discrimination, against all those who neglect to comply with this requisition.

By order of the County Commissioners' Court, at Tremont, this 24th day of September, 1836.

Attest, J. H. MORRISON, *Clerk.*

Oct. 1—tf

PUBLIC MEETING.

AT a meeting of the inhabitants of Putnam county, called pursuant to public notice, and held in the Court House, on the 15th day of September, 1836, for the purpose of considering the most proper course to be pursued respecting a division of the county of Putnam, and for preparing a petition on the subject to the next Legislature, WILLIAM C. REAGAN, Esq. having been called to the Chair, and WILLIAM PAUL appointed Secretary—

On motion of Dr. Stickell,

Resolved, That this meeting is unanimously of opinion that the county be divided by a line running northwards from the south-east corner of section thirty-two in township 12 north, in range eight, east of the fourth principal meridian, to the northern boundary of the county.

On motion of Dr. Davis,

Resolved, That the following committee of three be appointed to prepare a petition on the subject to present to the next General Assembly of the Legislature, viz: D. E. Enos, Esq., S. W. Kirkham, Esq., and B. R. Sheldon, Esq.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Pekin Gazette.

WILLIAM C. REAGAN, *Ch'n.*

WILLIAM PAUL, *Sec'y.* oct 8—tf

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly, for the division of Putnam Knox and Henry counties, commencing at the south-east corner of section thirty-two in range eight, east of the fourth principal meridian; running thence north to the line between Putnam and Ogle counties; thence west to the range line between four and five, in Henry county; thence south to the south west corner of township twelve, north range, five east, in Knox county; thence east, on the township line between eleven and twelve, to the place of beginning.

ROBT. MOORE,
GEO. B. WILLIS,
J. J. HOLT,
J. STICKEL,
H. N. SHOOLER.

Oct. 8. 1836—2m

HOUSE & SIGN PAINTING

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Pekin and the neighboring villages, that he has located himself in this town, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its branches. He will promptly attend to all orders from the country in the above business. His shop may be found on Court street.

JOHN S. SNELL.

Pekin, June 27, 1836.—tf.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Tazewell county that he has opened his office in the town of Tremont, on the south side of the public square, where he may always be found, except when absent on the duties of his office.

WM. A. TINNE[illegible]
Sheriff [illegible]

Oct. 22, 1836.—3t

25 Dollars Reward.

LOST, by the subscriber, on Saturday the 10th instant, at Tremont or between that place and Pekin, a small calf skin POCKET BOOK containing 125 dolls, to wit: one $50 bill, Illinois State Bank; one $20 bill do; and 30 dollars in fives on Illinois and Indiana banks. The balance in Eastern paper.

Also, a note in favor of Joseph O Blennis, against Jacob Shoemaker of Mackinaw, for 100 dlls 25 cents, endorsed 57 dollars paid, Also, a due bill drawn in favor of Orson Craig against James C Work, for 49 dollars 90 cents, endorsed 5 dollars paid, Other contents not recollected,

For recovery and delivery of the above mentioned Pocket Book and contents, the subscriber will give a reward of twenty five dollars.

ORISON CRAIG,

Pekin, December 12, 1836,

N. E. JANNEY & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,

On Chestnut, between Front and First sts. up stairs, St. Louis, Missouri,

WOULD inform their customers, and country merchants generally, that they are now receiving large fall importations, direct from the Potteries, comprising every article in their line. Purchasers are invited to call as above, and examine our stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

September 3—

AGENCY.

PUBLISHERS of Newspapers, Pamphlets, etc. wishing to appoint an AGENT in this place, are informed that I will act as such for them, if properly authorised.

W. H. SANDUSKY.

Pekin, Ill. July 23.—tf

☞Editors of Newspapers and Periodicals who are disposed to employ me as agent and will give this advertisement a few insertions, $1 will be allowed to their account.

O YES! O YES!! O YES!!!

JAM UP—NO MISTAKE.

BAUM'S celebrated AGUE DROPS, for the cure of Fever and Ague—price one dollar per bottle. For sale at the Drug Store of FRED. M. SUMNER.

Pekin, July 30, 1836.—tf

TAILORING,

Three miles East of Pekin, on the Bloomington and Mackinaw road.

JOHN E. POWELL,

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Tazewell county and the public generally, that he purposes carrying on the Tailoring business in all its various branches, He feels confident, from his long experience in the art, that he will be enabled to give entire satisfaction to all who may be pleased to favor him with their custom, and will at all times execute orders for work with the greatest promptness, and on the most reasonable terms.

CUTTING done in its various branches, and warranted to fit, if properly made up.

Orders from a distance particularly attended to. Sept. 8.—tf

C. RHODES & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

And Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Water street, St. Louis.

uly 23—tf.

DAVID BAILEY & Co.,

FORWARDING and Commission Merchants, Pekin, Illinois.

july 9

LAW NOTICE.

B. J. FARNHAM, Attorney and Counsellor at Law has opened his office in the county building at Tremont, where he will attend to the business of his profession with promptness and fidelity.

Mr. F. is associated with the Hon. Jones S. BENHAM of Cincinnati, Ohio, in the examination of tax and other titles to real property in Ill., and hopes by the aid of that distinguished gentleman, to render essential service to those who may need legal advice in such matters.

Tremont, July 30, 1836.—tf

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

A GENERAL Assortment of choice and Miscellaneous BOOKS, for sale by the subscriber— among which are the following:

Webster's Spelling Book,
Primary Readers,
Elementary do,
Young do,
Western do,
National do,
English do,
Miss Beecher's Geography,
Hall's do,
Olney's do and Atlas,
Woodbridge's do do,
Webster's Dictionary,
Primers,
Pike's Arithmetic,
Smith's do,
Colburn's do,
Smith's Grammar,
Life of Black Hawk, written by himself,
Perry Anecdotes,
[illegible] the World,
Watts' New [illegible] Hymns,
Methodist [illegible] Hymns,
Eberle's Notes on the Practice of Medicine,
Life of Aaron Burr,
Josephus' Works,
Millwright's Guide,
American Jest Book,
Family Bibles,
School and Pocket do,
" " Testaments neatly bound,
One copy Encyclopedia Americana,
Maps of the World,
" Mississippi Valley,
" United States,

And a variety of other Works not mentioned. The School Books can be had by the dozen or single.

Apply at the Drug Store of

FREDERICK M. SUMNER.

Pekin, July 23, 1836.

MACKINAW HOUSE.

THE subscriber has opened a house of Public Entertainment in the town of Mackinaw, Tazewell county, Ill., where he would be glad to have patronage of the public He will give the best entertainment the country will afford, and will leave nothing undone, on his part, to give general satisfaction.

JACOB SHOEMAKER

ILLINOIS CITY.

THIS beautiful situation lies in township 2 north; range no 5, east of the 4th principal meridian, on the west bank of Little Rock river; and is bounded on three sides by the Union Grove, (which adjoins of a dense population,) and is 10 miles north of the Prophet's Village; 11 miles east of the Narrows, one of the best crossing places on the Mississippi; 48 miles south of Galena, and 120 miles west of Chicago. It being immediately on the route direct from St. Louis, Alton, and all the counties south of McLean and Putnam in this State, to Galena, and all the adjoining country: also on the direct route from Chicago to the great farming country west of the Mississippi, particularly on the Wapsepinnikin and head of the Iowa; and also on the route from Rock Island to Mineral Point, and the settlements on Peekatonakee, which gives it the advantage over many of the inland towns. There is a saw and grist mill at the north-east corner of said town, and extensive limestone quarries in and adjoining it, which renders the facilities of building extremely great. The probability of the town becoming the Seat of Justice of Whiteside county, in connection with its elevated and healthy situation—the multiplicity of living springs—the fertile prairies, and the beautiful groves, *all* combine to render this place very desirable for any person wishing to live in a populous place, and be secure from those contagious diseases which towns situated on large water courses are exposed to. It is laid out east and west, north and south. The lots are 66 feet front and 155 feet deep. The streets are all 66 feet wide, except Court and Main streets, which are 90 feet, running at right angles through the centre of the public square, which is placed in the centre of the town, containing about four and a half acres.

Any person wishing any further particulars, can call and ascertain for themselves of the proprietors. HAINES & BOYER.

Oct. 1, 1836.—tf

REMOVAL.

THE subscribers would inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed to the store-house formally occupied by Mr. John W. Casey, corner of Second and Court streets, Where they have just received and offer for sale an *Extensive Assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS,* to which they would invite the attention of those wishing to purchase goods at the lowest market price,

aug 20—3t DAVID BAILEY & Co

PROPOSALS,

For Publishing by Subscription,

A LARGE MAP OF ILLINOIS,

(THE PRAIRIE AND TIMBER REPRESENTED BY DIFFERENT COLORS.)

THE period appears to have arrived when the wants of community, and the rank our State has assumed among other States of the Union, call for a publication of this kind. [illegible] importance is without a correct map of its own territory. And considering the importance of a correct map of our State to community at large, as well for individual convenience—it is believed such an undertaking will meet the approbation of community, and receive the patronage necessary for its accomplishment. The Legislature of this State at the first session made a liberal appropriation towards the publishing of this map, and by their resolutions require that it be executed agreeably to the annexed conditions. The public may therefore be assured that it will be executed agreeably to the requisitions of the Legislature. The map has been carefully compiled from actual survey, in the office of the Surveyor General, at St. Louis, by Mr. Nathaniel Sanburn, of Vandalia, a person whose reputation as a draughtsman is well known It is now in a state of forwardness in the hands of the engraver, and will, it is hoped when completed, be an ornament to our State, and those concerned in its execution; and correct the gross errors and imperfections in the maps of the State heretofore published.

CONDITIONS.

1st. The map will be upwards of *four feet* in length, by *two feet and six inches* in breadth.

2d. The range, county, township, and section lines, will be correctly [illegible].

3d. It will be canvassed [illegible] tinted—the different counties designated by different colors, and the prairie and timber by different shades—pattern rivers, and executed in a style equal to any map in the U. States.

4th. It will embrace the last census of all the counties, the location of towns, canal and rail road routes, &c. &c.

5th. The price, executed in the aforementioned style, will be *Five Dollars,* payable on delivery.

N. B. Should there be no unexpected delay, the map will be published the ensuing fall.

HATCH & DOOLITTLE,
Publishers.

Pekin, June 27, 1836.—tf

FRESH GROCERIES.

LOAF Sugar, Sperm and Tallow Candles; Green Havanna Coffee, New Orleans Sugar, Boston Crackers; Superior Spanish Cigars, Ibs. Cavendish, and Tobacco, (a first rate article,) just received per *Cygnet,* and for sale by

H. HATCH,

Corner of Front and Court streets.

Oct. 23.—3t.

LAST CALL!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by Note or Book Account, are earnestly requested to settle the same without delay. JOHN W. CASEY.

Pekin, July 23,

CASH FOR BARLEY.

I WILL pay the highest market price in Cash for a few hundred bushels good Barley. H. HATCH.

Corner of Front and Court streets.

Oct. 22—3t

NEW GOODS

AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

BREDIN, ATKINS & CO. have just received and are now opening their *Fall and Winter* stock, among which may be found

Blue, Black, Brown, Mixed and Drab Broad Cloths; Blue, Black and Drab Cassimeres; Lama Skins; Pilot cloths; Petershams; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Green, Red, White and Yellow Flannels; Canton do.; Figured Flannels and Rattinets.

300 ps Medium and low priced prints.
75 ps. London do.
75 " English Merinoes.
20 " Circassians.
100 " Mackinaw, Witney and Rose Blankets.

—ALSO—

Hosery, Gloves Suspenders, Laces, Insertings, Fancy hdkf's., Ribbands, Silks, &c. &c.

Boots and [illegible], Fur, Seal, Neutre and Hair Seal Caps, Cloth do.

ALSO;

A large assortment of Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Woodenware, &c. &c.

All of the above articles, and many others too numerous to mention, will be sold as low at Wholesale or Retail, as can be purchased in this or the adjoining states. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

Pekin, Oct. 22—tf

BROOMS.

20 Dozen CORN BROOMS for sale by BREDIN, ATKINS & CO.

Oct. 22—tf.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between HEZEKIAH DAVIS and THOMAS H. BRIGGS, under the style of *Briggs & Davis,* was dissolved on the 20th day of August, by mutual consent. Thomas Briggs having purchased of his late partner, Hezekiah Davis, his entire interest in the property and effects belonging to the firm, and also all the debts now due and to become due and owing said firm of Briggs & Davis, all persons owing and indebted to said firm, are hereby notified to make payment to the said Briggs.

Oct 1, 1836.—tf

$50 REWARD!

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber on the 18th of October last, two horses, geldings, one an iron grey, five years old, fifteen hands high, shod all round, hind feet white, short mane, feet scarred with the cork of the shoe. The other a sorrel, fourteen and [illegible] small star in his face, one hind foot white—both fat. The above reward will be given for the horses and thief. Any information concerning the above horses will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded.

MARK ROBERTSON.

Sand Prairie, Nov. 10, 1836.

N. B. Information concerning the above horses may be directed by mail to the subscriber, Pekin post office. M. R.

☞The Sangamon Journal is requested to give the above one insertion, and forward their account to this office.

Nov. 12—It

TURK'S ISLAND SALT.

100 SACKS *Turk's Island Salt* just received per steam boat Science, and for sale by

H. HATCH.

Corner of Front and Court streets,

Nov. 12.—3t

RECORDER'S NOTICE.

THE Records are up. All persons having Deeds, Mortgages, Town Plats &c. are requested to call and take them out or call and pay the fees.

No instrument for record will be entered after this date unless the fee is paid in advance.

J. C. MORGAN, *C. R. T. C.*

Nov. 11, 1836. nov 12—tf

NEW STORE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

P. H. FLOOD & CO. are now opening a stock of Goods consisting of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
LIQUORS, HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE, DRUGS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
SILKS AND FANCY GOODS,

Also, all other articles usually kept in a Country Store, all of which will be sold as low as can be purchased in St. Louis. Two of the company being importers of Dry Goods and Hardware in Philadelphia enables them to sell those goods, particularly, at the proposed low prices. They respectfully invite purchasers to call and examine for themselves.

Pekin, Ill., Dec. 10, 1836.

NEW GOODS AT MACKINAW.

JUST received a large and well selected stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Tinware, &c. &c.

Together with every variety of articles usually called for at a country store. All of which will be sold low for cash, approved credit or country produce.

Persons wishing to purchase are requested to call and examine for themselves.

A. N. DEMING,

Mackinaw, December 12,—f

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GLOBE.

Prospectus of the Congressional Globe and Appendix.

From the experiment we have made it is ascertained that the patronage of the country will support our annual publication of the proceedings and speeches made in Congress. We therefore propose to prosecute the design and confidently hope to improve and perfect it.

In giving, from week to week, a succinct and clear report of the proceedings of both branches of Congress— a brief and condensed report of the substance of the remarks of each speaker, using the precise words upon the main points touched—the yeas and nays on all important questions, and concluding the volume, after the adjournment, with an Index for reference, a great deal was done towards giving an accurate parliamentary history of one of the greatest and ablest representative assemblies in the world; an assembly on the deliberations of which the destinies of the free institutions of this country depend for their maintenance; and, therefore, in some degree, freedom throughout the world. Our original plan extended no farther than this epitome of the debates, with the proceedings; but at the last session we added an Appendix, to contain all the fully reported speeches, as prepared by the speakers themselves for publication. This extended the work from a single volume of 312 royal quarto pages, to two volumes, making, together, 1183 royal quarto pages. These we have furnished to subscribers at the price of one dollar for each volume, BOTH OR EITHER to be furnished, through the mails, as they fall from the press, in sheets, and chargeable only with newspaper postage, varying from a cent to a cent and a half a sheet.

This we hold to be the cheapest work ever published whether the labor and expense of getting it up be considered, or the value of it to the present or future generations. The leading men of all parties in every State in the Union, concentrate in the speeches of each session of Congress, the mind, the information, and the feelings of every portion of our country. The political history of our country, for the time being, is not only spoken and written out in Congress, at each session, but designs of every party, or fragment of party, are developed, and the future tendency of the government itself laid open. Thus, independently of the interest which every man must feel in the real business transacted in Congress, all who would understand any thing of the political career of the government, should be provided with the embodied views of the leading statesmen of all parties, on every subject which engages the attention of Congress, and which is interred to them in this Prospectus.

TERMS.

CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.—1 copy during the Session,	$1 00
Do. do. 11 copies during the Session,	10 00
APPENDIX.—Same price.	

Payment may be made by mail, *postage paid,* at our risk.

The notes of any specie-paying bank will be received.

Those who subscribe, should send their subscriptions in time to reach here by the 10th of December next, at farthest, to ensure a complete copy

☞*No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompany it,* or unless some responsible person, known to us to be so, shall agree to pay it before the session expires.

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City October 4, 1836.

PROSPECTUS

OF A

MAP OF TAZEWELL COUTNY, ILL.

THE subscriber purposes to publish a *Map of Tazewell county, Illinois,* on which will be accurately delineated its principal physical features. With its boundaries and outlines, there will be designated the prairie and timber land, (properly distinguished,) the inundated lands, swamps, &c.

It will be executed on a scale of three inches to the township, each township being divided into sections and fractional sections. The towns and villages will have their appropriate position, and the distances from place to place carefully marked—with such other particulars as the character of the work will admit of.

The Map will be engraved by WM. WOODRUFF, Cincinnati, Ohio. of whose professional merits it would be superfluous to say any thing.

It will be completed and ready for delivery by the 1st of January next, when it will be furnished to subscribers, either mounted on rollers or in pocket book form, (as they may prefer,) on the following terms:

Mounted, per copy, - -	$3 00
In pocket form, do, - -	3 50

It has been suggested that the importance situation and prospects of the County, demand a work of the above description. The subscriber flatters himself, that his long residence, and the attention he has hitherto given to the subject, will justify him in assuring his friends and the public, that they may depend upon the fidelity and accuracy of his draught.

WM. H. SANDUSKY.

Pekin, October 1, 1836.—tf

4 DOZ. Otter, Fur, Seal and Nutria Caps, Just received and for sale very low by

BREDIN ATKINS & Co.

Pekin, Nov. 20, 1836.